

The *E. garzetta*, together with the *E. alba*, joined several White-faced Herons (*Notophoxyx novae-hollandiae*) in lining the shallow water of the shore when a feeding association of Pelicans (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*), Little Pied and Little Black Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* and *P. sulcirostris*) and Silver Gulls (*Larus novae-hollandiae*) forced numerous small fish into the shallows. It was noted that the *E. garzetta* was definitely slightly smaller and slenderer in build than the White-faced Herons.

—R. H. STRANGER, Wilson.

Mimicry in the Redthroat.—It is well-known that the Redthroat (*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*) can competently mimic the calls of other birds.

On April 6, 1963 I listened to the repertoire of a Redthroat in the bushland reserve surrounding the Kularin Dam, about six miles south of Jingymia, and was able to recognise some of the species whose calls it was mimicking. These were the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*), Twentyeight Parrot (*Barnardius zonarius*), Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina novae-hollandiae*), White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*), White fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*), Willy Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*) Silvereye (*Zosterops gouldi*), Brown-headed Honeyeater (*Melithreptus brevirostris*) and Mudlark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*).

At Latham I noted that the Redthroat was able to mimic the Willy Wagtail so close to perfection that one had to be cautious about listing the latter species from its call only.

—R. H. STRANGER, Wilson.

Little Crow, *Corvus bennetti*, at Harvey.—Occasionally, eg. February 13, 1966, March 5, 1967 and March 13, 1967, I have seen flocks of *Corvus* of up to 100 individuals over Harvey. From information available in *Birds of Western Australia* (Serventy and Whittell) I assume these to have been flocks of Little Crow, but no further proof of identity was available.

On the morning of February 9, 1969, several birds, which appeared to me to be Little Crows, perched on the tops of trees behind my residence at a distance of about 40 yards. These remained preening while I observed them with a 20x telescope. The light was ideal for observation. As the birds preened, facing into a moderate east wind, the white bases of their neck and breast feathers were plainly visible. Under the circumstances there was no question of the "white" being a highlight on the gloss of the plumage.

One bird watched was a juvenile with brown irides and flesh-coloured gape.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Harvey.

Spread of Introduced Snails.—In January, 1968, I visited Smiths Beach, near Yallingup, for the first time. There I found both the Mediterranean Snail, *Theba pisana*, and the Dune Snail, *Cochlicella acuta*, well established in the dunes behind the beach.

The Dune Snail is now established at Bunbury and may be found in suitable habitat along the Ocean Beach at least from the breakwater to the surf club buildings i.e. throughout the whole area in which I made search.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Harvey.